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JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

HISTORY

1301/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 130

2018

Additional Materials: Multiple-choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB)
Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

SECTION A

- Make sure that you receive the multiple-choice answer sheet with **your Candidate Number** on it to answer **Section A**.
- There are **thirty four** questions.
- Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are **four** possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the separate multiple choice answer sheet.
- If you want to change an answer, thoroughly erase the one you wish to delete.

SECTION B

- Write your Candidate Number and Candidate Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write your answers on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Answer **all** questions.

<i>For Examiner's Use</i>	
Section B: 1	
2	
3	
Total	
<i>Marker</i>	
<i>Checker</i>	

This document consists of **18** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A

- Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are four possible answers **A, B, C** and **D**.
- Choose the **one** that you consider correct and mark your choice in soft pencil on the separate answer sheet provided.
- If you want to change an answer, erase the one you wish to change completely.

NAMIBIAN HISTORY

- 1 Which one of the following developments contributed to the rise of Namibian Nationalism?
 - A Formation of League of Nations
 - B Formation of the SADC
 - C Formation of the UNO
 - D Formation of OAU
 - 2 Which one of the following was a SWANU founding member?
 - A Andreas Shipanga
 - B Brendan K Simbwaye
 - C Jariretundu Kozonguizi
 - D Mishake Muyongo
 - 3 In which year did SWAPO's armed struggle start?
 - A 1959
 - B 1966
 - C 1968
 - D 1978
 - 4 Which one was a Namibian refugee camp established in another country during the armed struggle?
 - A Cassinga
 - B Dukke
 - C Robben Island
 - D Shark Island
 - 5 Which day is commemorated in Namibia as International Human Rights Day?
 - A 21 March
 - B 4 May
 - C 26 August
 - D 10 December
 - 6 Which of the following were the only two parties representing Namibia in the South African parliament?
 - A National Party and NUDO
 - B National Party and SWAPO
 - C United National South West Party and National Party
 - D United National South West Party and SWAPO
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- 7 The Odendaal Plan was introduced to
- A Allocate enough land for blacks.
 - B Bring back refugees from exile.
 - C Divide and rule the Namibians.
 - D Help the Namibians to fight for unity.
- 8 Which one of the following groups was represented in the Multi Party Conference of 1983?
- A Congress of Democrats (COD)
 - B Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)
 - C Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP)
 - D South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO)
- 9 What was the aim of the ELOC Referendum?
- A To give the Namibian people the opportunity to say whether they were for or against South African rule
 - B To give South Africa a mandate to rule Namibia
 - C To praise South African rule in Namibia
 - D To support South Africa's apartheid laws in Namibia
- 10 Which of the following churches was a member of CCN by 1978?
- A Anglican Church
 - B Dutch Reformed Church
 - C German Evangelical Lutheran Church
 - D Seventh Adventist Church
- 11 What does the abbreviation UNTAG stand for?
- A United Nations Teaching African Group
 - B United Nations Training Assistance Group
 - C United Nations Transition Assistance Group
 - D United Nations Travelling Assistance Group
- 12 Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly after the election in November 1989?
- A Hage Geingob
 - B Moses Tjitendero
 - C Peter Katjavivi
 - D Theo Ben Gurirab
- 13 Which one of the following organisations was involved in the repatriation of returnees in 1989?
- A Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
 - B European Economic Community (ECC)
 - C International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - D United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

- 14 Where was the first World Conference for women held?
- A Harare
 - B Mexico
 - C Nairobi
 - D Windhoek

AFRICAN HISTORY

- 15 What do we call the movement that was fighting for equal rights for Africans throughout the world, including Africa?
- A Afro American
 - B Pan Africanism
 - C Pan American
 - D Pan European
- 16 Which of the following organisations was formed on 25 May 1963?
- A Central African Federation (CAF)
 - B Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
 - C Southern African Development Community (SADC)
 - D United Nations Organisation (UNO)
- 17 Which term refers to “separateness”?
- A Apartheid
 - B Collaboration
 - C Solidarity
 - D Unity
- 18 What does civilian rule mean?
- A A rule by a dictator
 - B A rule by a king/queen
 - C A rule by ordinary people
 - D A rule by the army/military
- 19 Which economic system is based on private ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange?
- A Capitalism
 - B Communism
 - C Mixed economy
 - D Socialism
- 20 Which one best defines the term “Zambian humanism”?
- A The philosophy of life that informs all aspects of Zambian society
 - B The philosophy of life which cater for human needs
 - C The philosophy of life which concerns only with the wealthy Zambians
 - D The philosophy of life which considers selfishness

- 21 Which one of the following is a reason for Africa's underdevelopment?
- A Climate
 - B HIV/AIDS
 - C Tribalism
 - D War
- 22 Regional economic development in Southern Africa is promoted through the
- A Development Fund of Namibia (DFN)
 - B Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
 - C Southern African Development Communities (SADC)
 - D United Nation Organisation (UNO)
- 23 What does NEPAD stand for?
- A New Partnership for Africa's Development
 - B New Policy for Africa's Development
 - C New Politics for Africa's Development
 - D New Principles for Africa's Development
- 24 Who was the dictator in Uganda during the 1970s?
- A Idi Amin
 - B Jonas Savimbi
 - C Laurent Kabila
 - D Mobutu Sese Seko

WORLD HISTORY

- 25 Which of the following states were set up after the First World War?
- A Britain and France
 - B Czechoslovakia and Poland
 - C Italy and Germany
 - D Italy and Japan
- 26 Which one of the following controlled large areas in Eastern Europe before the outbreak of the World War I?
- A Austria-Hungary
 - B Britain
 - C France
 - D Holland
- 27 Which of the following political groups opposed the German government in 1920?
- A The German Christian Party
 - B The German Worker's Party
 - C The Red Guards
 - D The Social Democrats

- 28** Which political and economic system believed in a classless society?
- A** Apartheid
 - B** Capitalism
 - C** Communism
 - D** Mixed Economies
- 29** What do we call the period when the two superpowers created propaganda to show their opponents as being bad?
- A** Civil war
 - B** Cold war
 - C** Holy war
 - D** Host war
- 30** Which one is an aim of the United Nations Organisation?
- A** To achieve world peace
 - B** To discourage countries to co-operate
 - C** To encourage the production of armaments
 - D** To support terrorist activities
- 31** Which country was a member of COMECON?
- A** Angola
 - B** China
 - C** South Africa
 - D** Vietnam
- 32** Which country in Africa is a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?
- A** Ethiopia
 - B** Liberia
 - C** Morocco
 - D** Nigeria
- 33** In which year was the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) founded?
- A** 1940
 - B** 1950
 - C** 1960
 - D** 1970
- 34** The World Bank is also known as the
- A** Bank for Development
 - B** Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - C** International Bank for Development
 - D** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

SECTION B

For
Examiner's
Use

1 NAMIBIAN HISTORY



(Go for History, Page 76.)

Study the picture and then answer questions (a), (b) and (c).

(a) In what ways did the arrival of UNTAG troops affect the lives of Namibians?
Explain your answer.

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(b) Why were UNTAG troops sent to Namibia? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was the information campaign carried out by UNTAG in Namibia during 1989? Explain your answer.

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[3]

Now answer (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

(d) Name and explain **two** factors that contributed to the rise of Namibian Nationalism.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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[4]

(e) Name **two** apartheid laws that were introduced in Namibia by South Africa.

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[2]

(h) The following are three roles played by SWAPO to liberate Namibia.

- They took up arms
- They established offices outside Namibia
- They established refugee camps in exile/outside Namibia

Which **one** of the **three** roles above do you think contributed most to the independence of Namibia? Write down your choice and give **three** reasons why you have chosen it. Also explain why the other **two** are **not** as important as your choice.

Choice.....

Reasons

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3.....

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Explanations on choices not so important

1.....

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[6]

[32]

2 AFRICAN HISTORY

For
Examiner's
Use

Read the extract below and then answer questions (a), (b) and (c).

We want you to stay and to farm well in this country. This is the policy of this government ... what the government needs is experience, and I don't care where it comes from. I will take it with both hands. Continue to farm your land well, and you will get all the encouragement and protection of the government. The only thing we will not tolerate is wasted land.

Kenya is large enough, and its potential is great. We can all work together harmoniously to make this country great, and to show other countries in the world that different racial groups can live and work together.

(An extract of a speech by Jomo Kenyatta on 12 August 1963, Understanding History.)

(a) In what ways did the system of Harambee affect the lives of Kenyan people? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why did Jomo Kenyatta introduce the system of Harambee? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was the concept system of Harambee to the development of Kenya? Explain your answer.

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[3]

Now answer questions (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

(d) Name and explain **two** failures of the OAU.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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[4]

(e) Name **two** African leaders who attended the Pan African Congress in Manchester in 1945.

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[2]

(f) Write a paragraph on the criticism by Africans of the IMF and the World Bank.

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(g) What did the Tanzanian people think about the introduction of Ujamaa in the country? Explain your answer.

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(h) The following are three forms of government in Africa

- Military rule
- Dictatorship rule
- Apartheid rule

Which **one** of these forms of government was the worst in Africa? Write down your choice and give **three** reasons why you have chosen it. Also explain why the other **two** were **not** as unacceptable as the one that you have chosen.

Choice.....

Reasons

1.....

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2.....

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3.....

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Explanations on choices not as unacceptable

1.....

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2.....

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[6]

[32]

3 WORLD HISTORY

For
Examiner's
Use

Look at the poster and then answer questions (a), (b), and (c).



(A poster promoting the one-child policy in China since 1988.)

(a) In what ways did communism affect the lives of the Chinese people? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why was communism introduced in China? Explain your answer.

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(c) How successful was communism in the development of China? Explain your answer.

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[3]

Now answer questions (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

(d) Name and explain **two** reasons why the USA and USSR became involved in the Korean War.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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[4]

(e) Name **two** territories that were occupied by Adolf Hitler when he wanted to expand German territory.

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[2]

(f) Write a paragraph on the development of the Cold War.

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(g) What did the people of Italy think about Fascism in their country? Explain your answer.

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(h) The following are three reasons for the rise of the Nazi Party

- Strength lay in one leader, the Führer
- Germans needed Lebensraum
- Jews were to be blamed for the surrender of Germany in the WWI

Which **one** do you think is the most important reason for the rise of the Nazi Party? Give **three** reasons for your choice and also explain why the other **two** are **not** as important as your choice.

Choice.....

Reasons

1.....

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2.....

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3.....

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Explanations on choice not as important for the rise of the Nazi Party.

1.....

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2.....

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[6]

[32]